

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING.
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company. Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

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Times Telephone: Business office, No. 540; editorial rooms, No. 535. Specimen copies free.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,
MANCHESTER BUREAU, 121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE & HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSON, SOLE AGENT, PHONE 171.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAYLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, Central Hall.
Henrico Union Lodge, Masons, Masonic Hall.
West End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-street Baptist Church.
Jefferson Castle, K. G. E., Junior O. U. A. M. Hall.
Ivashoff Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Edgett's Hall.
Syracuse Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Edgett's Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Melvidere Hall.
Annonaw Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laub's Hall.
Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.
Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Junior O. U. A. M. Hall.
Richmond Paper Hangers, Union, Eagle Hall.
West End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Building.
Stonewall Commandery, Golden Grail, No. 2, North Ninth street.
East End Lodge, Golden Chain, Carver's Hall.
R. E. Lee Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Junior O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.
Aurora Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Junior O. U. A. M. Hall.
Grace Court, E. L. of A., Central Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Forti Eleuth's Hall.
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's Hall.
Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-street Baptist Church.
McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.
Company "E," First Regiment, Armory.

SOME THOUGHTS ON LYNCHING.
Mr. J. T. Snow, of Northumberland county, writes us asking if we would like to take a negro's life who outraged certain relations very near and dear to us. The common argument for lynching is involved in this inquiry, and we shall give what appears to us to be the sensible and proper answer to it.

If we should come upon a negro after such an act we should probably risk the world of him. The laws of all civilized people justify homicide under such circumstances. It is what is known to the law as "killing in hot blood." The law makes allowances for human infirmities, and it supposes a man under such circumstances to lose his reason temporarily, and to be therefore no more responsible for his acts than a maniac is. But, when the law calls "cooling time" has intervened between the outrage and an attempt to take the violator's life, it will not tolerate the angry man's attempt to vindicate himself, and much less a mob of outsiders. It says that the "cooling time" should have restored the man to the possession of his faculties, and that, having them, he should act as a reasonable man, and no reasonable man condemns any one on a charge made against him until he has had a fair and open trial, and no reasonable man takes the life from any one except under the sentence and condemnation of the law. For these reasons we say to Mr. Snow that as far as human nature would permit we should endeavor to allow the law to have its course in our own case as we think should be done in all other cases.

These principles are so elementary that we can hardly be justified in wasting space to elaborate and enforce them. But this remark is entirely in order. If lynching by mob law is permitted in any case, then all sense of necessity for obedience to the laws is taken out of the citizen's mind. If public opinion justifies a mob-mob on the injured person—in setting the law at defiance in one case, upon what principle can it condemn the mob in another? The law must be the law, which means submission to it in all cases, or it is no law at all.

Now what do we find as the consequences of tolerating lynching? We find that it is spreading until all conservative men are becoming alarmed actually for our civilization. One of the negroes lynched at Roanoke has been since ascertained to have been entirely innocent. Another, that the mob there was bent on lynching, was saved by the officers of the law and was afterwards shown to be innocent. Three negroes were lynched because they could not, or would not, tell where their brother, whom the mob was

pursuing, could be found. These things of course revolt our moral and our common sense, yet these are the inevitable consequences that must flow from any principle except the safe one that no man is to be punished for crime until he has had a fair and open trial, and then only in accordance with the laws of the land.

Lynching having been held justifiable in the case of brutal assaults, the natural logic was the application of the same method to other offenses, and so the list of crimes, real or supposed, to which lynch law is applied in various parts of the country, has grown enormously, and is still growing, and no one can tell where it will stop. The distress which individuals suffer—as victims or witnesses—in going through the ordeal of a trial is lamentable, but it is the tribute which all good citizens must pay for the preservation of law and order and for the maintenance of the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, and the only cure for the lynching disease is in its peremptory stoppage in all cases, however heinous.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE FREE SILVER ADVOCATES.

A friend has made out for us the following statement:

A comparison of values at the present time with five years hence. A simple calculation based upon the value of silver and gold:

(Gold standard.)
Wheat, 75 cts. per bushel;
cotton, 5 cts. per pound; sugar, 5 cts. per pound; coffee, 20 cts. per pound. Total exports of U. S. \$42,754,012
Total imports of U. S. \$41,323,421
Balance of trade against U. S. \$1,430,591

(Silver standard.)
Wheat, 37 1/2 cts. per bushel;
cotton, 4 cts. per pound; sugar, 10 cts. per pound; coffee, 40 cts. per pound. Total exports of U. S. \$42,754,012
Total imports of U. S. \$41,323,421
Balance of trade against U. S. \$1,430,591

If we have free coinage of silver and we continue to buy as much abroad as we now buy, and to sell as much abroad as we now sell, and silver continues to be worth no more than it is now worth, our friend's conclusions are inevitable, and, of course, no country could long stand such a drain upon it. We should probably see no more abroad, in such an event, than we now sell, because we sell there now everything that we have for sale which foreigners will buy. We should probably be compelled to cut down our purchases very largely, as our depreciated silver money would drive all the gold out of the country, and gold is the only thing which foreigners will take in exchange for what they have to sell. If, therefore, we are not so badly hurt by an adverse balance of trade as our friend makes out, we would be just as badly hurt in other ways through all our daily being gone and our consequent inability to buy what we need.

There is but one question in the case. We must suffer disasters approximating those set out unless silver should rise in value to a point that would make our silver dollar as valuable as the gold dollar. Is it possible for that to happen? In our judgment it is preposterous to expect free coinage to produce such a result. The silver dollar contains 371 1/4 grains of pure silver, and that much pure silver is now worth only about 55 cents in gold. Why should making coinage in the United States free double the value of all the silver in the world?

No European nation uses silver for money, now, except in the most limited way. All of them are upon a gold basis, and silver is used in none of them now, except as token money, and for small change. India and China, Japan and Mexico, and the South American republics use silver, but they are all semi-barbarous, and with the exception of India all of them together take a very small amount of new silver each year. India takes annually between thirty and forty millions of ounces, the methods of extracting silver from the ore are improving every day, and the fact that Europe has practically ceased using it for money has brought on the market the immense stores of accumulated silver. The United States then must absorb this immense quantity in her coinage to start a rise in silver. To bring 371 1/4 grains of silver up to the value of the gold in a gold dollar, she must not only absorb all now offered for sale in the world, but she must immediately take all that is annually turned out by the mines, and this certainty of an immensely profitable market for it will, of course, stimulate everybody in the world into mining silver. How cheap silver can be mined now, it is impossible to say, though we know 371 1/4 grains of it can be mined for less than fifty-five cents, because it sells for that and mining goes on. But, when a sure market is furnished at the rate of one dollar for every 371 1/4 grains, the profit will be so immense that we see no reason why all mankind should not turn into mining silver, and why it should not become as cheap as iron. For, with the market fixed at an immense profitable figure, the whole study of the world is turned to cheapening its production. Instead, then, of free coinage tending to raise the value of silver, its inevitable effect will be to depress it, and it will put everybody to producing it, and the more produced, the less valuable the thing must become.

It appears, therefore, to us, absurd to expect silver to rise in value under free coinage, and all that our friend has pictured, and much more, must happen if it is attempted.

THE TRUTH COMES OUT IN THE END.

In an article published last Friday morning in both The Times and The Sun on "Democracy and the Negro," The Sun pretended to quote from the Congressional Record, from a speech made by Mr. Hooper, on April 2, 1872, the following language:

"Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, is now here, and has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first drafts of this bill made various acceptable suggestions which the committee accepted and embodied in the bill."

quoted the record. It probably took the statement as it printed it from some other Populist paper and was itself imposed on. But, however this may be, the extract quoted is a misquotation of Mr. Hooper's speech. He said no such thing as he is therein said to have said. The passage in his speech reads as follows:

"Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer, who has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first drafts of the bill, furnished many valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in the bill."

This is what the Record states that Mr. Hooper said and what The Sun published and made us publish, as what he said, is a garbled version of it that puts words into Mr. Hooper's mouth that he never uttered. He did not say that Mr. Seyd was then here. He did not say that he was ever here. He said what was the exact truth, that Mr. Seyd had examined the bill and had made valuable suggestions, which had been incorporated in the bill. And we have already stated more than once, that when Mr. Hooper had charge of the demonetizing act he sent a copy of it to London to Mr. Seyd, who wrote him an elaborate letter pointing out to him that the bill demonetized silver, and arguing against this being done, besides suggesting a number of amendments concerning the details of coinage, some of which suggestions Mr. Hooper stated the committee had adopted. Mr. Seyd's letter to Mr. Hooper is in the Congressional Record and can be seen by any one.

Thus it is that misrepresentations always come back to plague the inventor.

CULTIVATED HOMES.

The happy home is the beginning and end of good government. In it the nucleus of the State, the faithful citizen, comes into being, is formed and furnished for duty and life, as the primal crystal of the grand result, "the baby figure of the giant mass." He, as the head of his own family, and in his own home, finds the consummation of his honor and his highest happiness on earth.

Out in the world, he may do great deeds, and accomplish great achievements; as a member of the great family of the Commonwealth, he may render great service and receive great honors; but they are outside of himself. It is in his own home and family that he finds the fullness of peaceful joy, real life, the rest and reward of life's daily and continuing work.

Home is the ideal blessing and condition of the good and useful life. Home life is indeed the glorifying firmament of society, its heaven. The assured, sustained, and happy homes of the nation are its glory; and their excellence is the measure of its greatness. The sweetness of home is the triumph of social life.

The ignoring of domestic life and the exaltation of the individual, as a citizen, a public character, a man or woman of the world, relieved of all the responsibilities and affections, and shorn of the graces and courtesies of home, hardened and armed and exercised for fight and show, smooth, brilliant and heartless, is the barbarous part of our civilization, its fatal ingredient. Home is the true nursery of honorable manhood, of pure womanhood, of enlightenment and refinement, of real citizenship and true statesmanship; of fidelity, loyalty and devotion. In the perfection of the home is the safety of the State. Private and domestic virtue alone are now keeping this country from chaos.

Dishonored and shattered homes spread over the world dragon's teeth, seeds of vice and elements of discontent, disorder, desperation and misery. Home is a fixed and natural craving of humanity. We were made to worship God and long for home and heaven. And it is the thought and hope of reaching, of making or recapturing a home that sustains and comforts and animates those who are out in the world as exiles and waits and wanderers.

It is very well known that the merchantable article, that is made for the market, is not the best. Trade is a poor inspiration. What is made or prepared at home, and for home use and private consumption is the very best and purest; it is not made for sale it cannot be found in the market.

Tender, warm constant, watchful care, and cherishing and earnest and devoted study, a whole heart, cannot be had for any reward. Kings and potentates, for their children, will ask and seek in vain for the spirit and influence of the happy heaven blest home. A thousand things forbid its existence up there where they live. The dew of its birth is from the womb of the morning. Its simplicity, freshness and purity abide only with self sacrifice, seclusion and shade.

Every man's home is by law his castle; it is a sacred thing, a quiet sanctuary. No earthly power, monarch nor democracy, can make or buy it. The true and natural home is the reserved gift of the Creator of the world and maker of mankind, of God's providence. The world is the world may make all sorts of counterfeits and make-shifts and substitutes. It can not make a cultivated, a real home. The elements and constituents of that holy thing are vouchsafed from the secret stores of nature and of Heaven; they are as distinctly the gifts of the God of love as life and breath of light and health are. They cannot be commanded. The greatest caricatures on earth are often what are known as splendid homes, great shows, with all that wealth and art can furnish, and conventionally require, yet dry, desolate and wearisome, with every grace except the heart, no home about them; all picturesque; all the decent comings and virtue of private life; all the dearest delights of life that hallow and dignify, quite shut out; no place for them there.

There is an ugly saying that when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.

Poverty has never yet put true love to flight. But the merchantable article that makes and supplies most marriages and provides the common place ambitious home, at once goes out entirely or lives a ghost of a departed quantity—Frenchy when wealth and pride approach. The winter of adversity only makes the fires of love and joy in the truly cultivated home, where character, intelligence and plenty dwell, to glow with stronger intensity with clearer brightness with greater glory. Nature and Scripture rejoice in the picture. True wife shall be as a fruitful vine by the sides of thine house. Thy children like olive plants round about thy table. Its completion is the head of the household; as a hiding place from the

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wind, a covert from the tempest, as rivers of water in a dry place and the shadow of a great rock in a weary land: of that household the Lord is the everlasting light: its God its glory.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Appointments Made by the Committee For the State at Large.

The following appointments for Democratic speakers are announced by the Virginia State Democratic Committee, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman, James R. Fisher, Secretary.

HON. CHARLES T. OFFERALL
will address the people at
Lexington, October 3d.
Saxess, October 5th.
Blackstone, October 6th.
Lynchburg, October 7th.
Richmond, October 8th.
Pulaski City, October 10th.
Marion, October 11th.
Arlington, October 12th.
Tazewell, October 13th.

HON. ROBERT C. KENT
will address the people at
Newburn, Pulaski county, Monday, October 2d.
Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 3d.
Monday, October 23d.
Clarke county, Berryville, Tuesday, October 24th, (at night).
Winchester, Thursday, October 26th, (at night).
Alexandria, Saturday 28th, (night).
Lynchburg, Monday, October 30th, (court day).

Big Stone Gap, Wise county, October 4th.
At Spotsylvania C. H., Monday, October 2d.

HON. J. W. MARSHALL, M. C.,
At Spotsylvania C. H., Monday, October 2d.

HON. EPPA HUNTON
At Newburn, Pulaski county, Monday, October 2d.

At Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 3d.
Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Wednesday, October 4th.

HON. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER,
Of West Virginia, at Appomattox C. H., October 14th (barbecue).

HON. H. ST. G. TUCKER
At Fincastle, Botetourt, October 25th.
H. D. FLOJD
At Appomattox, October 25th.
At Fincastle, October 26th.
At Appomattox, October 27th.
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THE COHEN CO.

each of which beauty and elegance are added. See the glints and glister; the fruit-of-loom tricks that rival the alchemy of Nature! Unusual beauty and novelty mark the new offerings; so that be the want a yard or so for trimming or a score of yards for a dress the choosing is only hard from the many contestants for your favor.

An elegant collection of rich Black Silks is here, as well—Satin, Duchesse, Gros Grains with dots and squares and figures among them. Monday is their first introduction to you.

Main Aisle.

We serve you well if for every want we've a satisfactory and economical supply. Take FALL WRAPS—the season is too short to warrant an expensive wrap, and it's too early to decide on your winter one; so here is "right-away" ladies—

LADIES' CAPES, gray, navy, green, \$2.45. With cascade bristles, \$1.00. In tan, blue, gray, and black, exquisite values at \$1.50 and \$2.00. In black and navy, with velvet cascade collar, \$1.50. BLAZERS, a little lot of all-wool, to close at \$2.00. In mixed Cheviot, \$1.50; worsted \$2.50. BLAZERS, with capes, \$2.50 instead of the usual \$3.50. CHILDREN'S REEFERS, pretty things, navy blue, with triple cape collars, \$2.00. Take Elevator.

Garpet buying was never such price-easy work, nor have we ever shown as handsome patterns. And we speak of Ingrains as well as Brussels, for many of the former we've had produced in Brussels' design—giving you Brussels beauty at Ingrain price with its two usable sides, 75 and 85c. a yard, laid over padded lining.

Brussels costs you 45c. a yard or a dollar, as you choose, while in Axminsters, Wiltons, and Moquettes we offer you the maximum of carpet value at the minimum of price.

Carpets laid the day you buy them if necessary. Take Elevator.

Did you ever buy a thoroughly good 11-4 Blanket, prettily bordered, for \$8.90 a pair? Here at that.

And that's merely a hint of the unusual Blanket values offered you.

A luxurious California Blanket, 11-4, for \$10.50 a pair—easily worth \$12. A 13-4, as many pounds of wool but a trifle thinner, \$9.50. 12 California Blankets, exquisite Jacquard borders, ferns and cat-tails, \$15—saving of \$1. 10 Blankets at \$4.75, value \$5.50. 10 Blankets at \$1.35—a value never dreamed of until this season. Take Elevator.

To say that we sell a pair of Lace Curtains for 75c. conveys no idea to you. To say they are worth \$1 still tells you nothing of their prettiness. Come, see them.

Other Lace Curtains drive at \$1.40, \$2.50, and \$3.50. So much for the Nottingham. The newest fashions in Muslin Curtains with embroidered ruffles and hemstitched edges at \$1.50 to \$12.50 a pair. The days of Portieres at \$5.45 a pair are numbered, for we can scarcely hope to find any more when this lot goes. It's a time for prompt action. And these are just as great values—Library Portieres in oak or Mahogany, figured all over, at \$5.50 a pair. Take Elevator.

An old friend under a new name—Pelutine Cloth, French flannel beauty at the price of cotton. All sorts of pretty designs 12 1/2c. a yard.

Second Counter, Main Aisle.

A great big liberal White Counterpane for 98c. is the news from the Housekeepers' Linen Department.

Smaller, 66c. Barred Muslin, 7/8 yard wide in big checks, for Children's Aprons, 10/6c. a yard—value 12c. In small plaids and checks, 50c.

The Fur Department feels the quickening impulse of cooler weather. It is gathering readiness.

For to-day—Feather Collars, made of Ostrich down; any color, 75c. East Aisle.

Have you a Fan Veil? Black, 50c. East Aisle.

To save a dime is worth your while. Children's Hermsdorf dyed Black Stockings, sizes 5 to 10, at 25c. that have never been less than 35c. Ribbed. Ladies' Hermsdorf dyed Black Hosiery at 25c. Thoroughly good.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hosiery, 15c. instead of 25c. East Aisle.

Take a cup of coffee with us. The wonderful One-Minute Coffee-Pot is on practical exhibition in the basement. No such coffee-pot has been made before or since. Best and unbeaten after a dozen years' test.

Not an item in this list but contains a big kernel of saving. No, not chestnuts. These things are mostly brand new. Nuts that are best not cracked.

900 dozen Carlsbad China Cups and Saucers, gold banded; worth \$2.50 a dozen, are offered at \$1.25—not more than a dozen to one buyer, as we want these to go to our customers and not be bought up by other stores.

750 dozen Carlsbad China Cups and Saucers, decorated at \$1.25 a dozen, are offered at \$1.00 a dozen. Your choice of fifteen styles of handsome After-Dinner Coffee at 25c. for cup and saucer.

Unbaked Cakes—a firm was foolish enough to import them. Good shapes, 15c. a dozen, meant to be sold at 25c. instead of 35c.

Porcelain Covered Butter-Dishes, 100. value for 15c. Individual Vegetable Dishes, two sizes, 35c. each.

China Bone Plates, \$1 a dozen; value 15c. each.

Open Vegetable Dishes, large, 25c. ones for 15c.

100 dozen decorated Dessert Saucers, several styles, 10c. each—worth \$2 and \$1.25 a dozen. Nickel-Top Molasses Pitchers 25c. instead of 35c.

Preserve Dishes, not cut glass but nearly look it. 10c.

Finger-Bowls that wouldn't sell at \$2 a dozen, were reduced to 50c. Crystal Glasses, 7 1/2c. a piece, a special deal, \$2.50 a dozen; just half value. We've with them Wine and Claret Glasses and Decanters at similar saving.

500 bottles of Williams' Mergle at 20c. a bottle.

Wooden Potato Mashers 40c.

All sizes Wooden Bread Bowls at 25c.; been 30 to 50c.